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MR 4 refugee interviews – Sithandone. 1970

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TO: Fritz Benson

NOV 30 -11-70

From OuthenNOKHAM (PAKSE)

Subject: Refugees report at Ban Don SANE, T KHONG, ML KHONG, KH.
SITHANEDONE (WA 9074)

ETHNIC GROUP: Lao

Originally, there were 120 families and 976 persons. They moved out to BanDon Sane only 9 families and 52 persons . And now 5 families 33 persons had already moved back to their old village Ban SAPHANG, (WA 9077), Tasseng SAPHANG, M Moulapamok, KH. SITHANEDONE. They moved out to Ban Don SANE on 14 August 1970 by boat in the day time. They moved directly to Ban Don SANG Because it located in the opposite side of the Mekong river.

Reason for moving: On 13 August 1970 ,our RLG soldier from Mouang Moulapamok passed this area and stayed overnight at Ban saphang, there was 100 soldiers in this group, and were under the control of lieutenant Sao. At six o'clock in the morning the P.L. soldier came in this village because they didn't know that our soldiers stayed overnight here, so when they saw each other there was fighting in this village, that time the villagers were afraid of the fighting and escaping from this village. The way they escape is to cross the river to Ban Don San, but this village were still occupied by our RLG soldier.

Life in their old village Ban SAPHANG. These refugees had never been with the P.L. before, but there were some P.L. in the wood around this village. They (P.L.) sometime come in this village and recruited the rice, food and the salt from the villagers. and a month before they moved out, the assistance of Tasseng named Nai THIT LA were arrested by the P.L. and they took him to Ban Nong Hoi, 7Km to the south of Ban SAPHANG and killed him there without the reason. Every time they came in this village they always tell the villagers not to tell anything about them to our RLG soldiers. If the villagers do, that man would be killed if they know about it later. The P.L. also told these villagers not to help anything our RLG soldier. In this village Most of the villagers' livelihood are growing the rice on their farm and Hay They grow too the vegetables along the bank of the Mekong river. They raised cattle. They like to go hunting and fishing. In this village there was a primary school, but there wasn't any hospital. If some one ill they have to go to the hospital in Muong Moulapamok. There wasn't any market in this village, there was only a small shop. They used our RLG money.

The reason for moving back, and staying here. According to the 13 August 1970 fighting in Ban SAPHANG, the P.L. couldn't resist our soldier so they went away, so that village was still occupied by our RLG soldiers, and the villagers who moved out at that time (Whose the house wasn't destroyed) moved back to their old village to harvest their crops. (There was no bombing in this area). For the refugees who didn't move back, their house in their old village were burning at the time there was fighting, so they decided to stay here until they could get much money for building their new house, that time they will get back to their old village and build a new house there. And these days they cross the Mekong river every day to their old village to harvest their rice in their farm in the morning and come back in the evening, and all of their children were attended school here at Ban Don sane's school.

Life in the new village: At Don SANE. They've built a small house here at Ban Don SANE, they were supported once by our RIG. In the new village here at Ban Don sane there wasn't any market too. If they wanted to buy or sell something they had to go to M. KHONG's market. They told me that with the rest of the rice in their farm would support, them when our RIG finished supporting them. These refugees who still stayed here had very closed relation here. These were told me by MR SEUY aged 45 years old.

CRA: Outhen NOKHAM/TH 30-11-70

TO : Fritz Benson.

DEC 1-12-70

From: Outhen NOKHAM (PAKSE)

Subject: Refugees report at B. Muong khong, T. Muong khong, M. khong, kh, sithanedone.

ETHNIC GROUP: Lao.

These refugees moved from Ban Muong Moul, T. Muong Moul, M. Moulapamok. KH. SITHANEDone. Originally, there were 150 families and 1450 persons in their old village, but they could move out on 17 August 1970 only 5 families and 17 persons, these villagers moved out with the CHAO Muong of Muong Moulapamok. They moved directly to Ban Muong khong,

Reason for moving: On 14 of August 1970 the P.L. penetrated this village, and took care of this village since. The villagers who didn't want to live with them decided to escape from them after spending 4 days with them.

The way they penetrated in this village: In August 13-1970 all of the soldiers here at Muong Moulapamok go out to work at the others area in this muong. There was only some of the weapon's guard in Muong Moul that day, so it was very easy for P.L. to penetrate in this village. They penetrated this village with out fighting. And until now the Muong Moulapamok was still occupied by the P.L.

4 day in staying with P.L. at Muong Moul: The assistance of CHAO Muong Muong Moulapamok tell me that during four days in staying with them he and all of the villagers had to go to the meeting two times is the same thing they always said the same word. They also encouraged the villager to pick up the weapon and fight against our RIG and they propagated their plans.

Their propaganda for the villager in M. Moul. In the meeting they said "Good evening the CHAO Muong (that time chao muong of M. Moulapamok were still there) The Tasseng, the Nai Ban, and all of the officers. Please don't see us in the wrong way, we are your real friend who could do every thing that you wanted, and could help you every thing that you wanted us to help. We wish you don't afraid of the war because all of the wars in Laos were belong to us, please believe in our courage that you could see with your own eyes. We could occupied this area without losing any gun power. You all would have a right to go every where after 7 days from today, but during this time we don't want you to go out and have a chat with each other because the airplane always comes to this village they would bomb this area right away if they saw you, please keep in your own house with out the fear of us." They (P.L) didn't ask for any thing from the villagers, but they help the villager working. The P.L. didn't stay with these villagers in the day time. They stayed with the villagers only in the night time, They get sleep under the villagers's houses. These villagers had to go to the meeting again at the third night at CHAO Muong office, the subject: of the meeting is the same the first time, in the fourth day at day time the CHAO Muong, his assistance and the villagers decided to moved out, and they arrived M. khong safely.

Life in their old village: Ban Muong Moulapamok. Mostly of the villagers livelihood are farmers. They grow rice on their farm and Hay. They go fishing and hunting. There were school, hospital, and the market in this area. The villagers used our RIG money.

Life in the New village at M. khong: Some of them had built their own house some still living with their relation here. all of their children were already attended school here at M. khong. They've been supported one time by our RIG social welfare in october 5-1970. They haven't grown the rice or any vegetable because there was no land for them.

The biography of the assistance of CHAO Muong. His name is MR. SENG aged 33. had never become a monk, had never been the soldier, he was set up as the assistance of CHao Muong in 1966 until now.

ORA : Outhen NOKHAM / T h 1-12-70

TO : Fritz Benson

DEC 1-12-70

From. Outhen NOKHAM. (PAKSE)

Subject: Refugee report from Ban Nong Hoi (WA 0976)T. SAPHANG, M. MOULA*
PAMOK, KH. SITHANEDONE.

ETHNIC GROUP: Lao

There were 53 families and 265 persons they moved out 32 families and 218 persons to Ban Don sane (WA 9074)on 14 August 1970, but now 5 families and 34 persons had already returned to their old village.

Reason for moving: There was bombing in this area. The villagers told me that in August 14-1970. There was fighting in Ban SAPHANG (WA 9077) 7 km to the north from Ban Nong Hoi. When the villagers in Ban Nong Hoi heard the sound of the gun from Ban SAPHANG they prepared thing to moved out. They decided to cross the Mekong river to Ban Don sane by boat, as they were waiting for the boat at the Mekong river the airplane T. 28 come to bomb this village that time there was no fighting in this village. That time 14 houses of the villager were destroyed, 4 villagers were killed, and 5 villagers were wounded. 4 buffaloes were killed too.

The name of the villagers that were killed. 1 Nang DENG aged 67-2 Nang Am aged 56 -3. Nang sy aged 38 -4 Nai SIMA aged 47.

The names of the villagers who were wounded. 1 NANG THONG CHANH aged 31. 2. Nang Lai aged 14.-3. Nang kaisy aged 5. -4. Nang PHONH age 14. -5. Nang xianh aged 9. These villager decided to moved through Ban Donsane at that day. The reason that the villager who didn't moved outis they stayed on their farm far from the village and far from the place that wer bombed by the airplane, and far from the place that there were fighting, sothey weren't afraidand didn't moved out.

Life in their old village, Ban Nong Hoi. They refugees have ever seen the P.L. but they have never been with them, there were some of the P.L. in the wood around this area. The P.L. come into this village once month for recruiting the rice and some food from the villagers. They also killed two villagers in this village, their names are 1: Nai NEUAK, 2: Nai SOMXAI. These towo villagers have ever been the soldiers in the RLG army.

The way they killed these two villagers: These two villagers were not killed together at one time, they were killed in the different week, but all of them were killed in the same way. They were killed at night time. That day (the villagers couldn't remember what day it was) at about midnight MR. Nai NEUAK was awoken by two of the P.L. and was forced to come out of the house, when He come out he was arrested bh the P.L. and he was taken to the forest near this village and were shot there by the two P.L. For his dead the villagers in Ban Nong Hoi had to bury themselves, and

for MR. Nao somxai was the same way. The P.L. also told these villagers not to tell anything about their assassination to our RLG soldier who were passed these area. The villagers in this village grow the rice on the farm and Hay to support themselves , and they said that it was very easy to look for food. They sometime go hunting in the wood around their village, but couldn't go very far because they were afraid of P.L. They always go fishing in Mekong river. There was a school with 5 class rooms, there was 2 classes of P.I, and two classes of P.II , one class of P,III .There was 70 students attending in this school. There was no hospital in this village. they have to go to the hospital in M. Moulapamok when someone in the village were sick. There was no market there was only a small shop which the merchandise they had bought from khong I land they used RLG money.

Life in the New village as they became refugees. These refugees haven't built their own houses yet. They've just lived with their relation's house at Ban Don sane. Tehey have been supported one time in October 5-1970. Now some of them whise the house weren't destroyed had returned to their old houses because now there was a camp of our soldier there at Ban Nong Hoi, and the refugees who hadn't returned they go to their farm at Ban Nong Hoi every day to havest their rest of the rice there. and some one had transported their livestock and their buffaloes from the old village to the new one.

The biography of Nao Ban Ban Nong Hoi. The Nao Ban of Ban Nong Hoi's name is MR. keocaged 40. He became a month at the age of 20-30 . He had been the soldier of our RLG Army in 1960 to 1965 with the rank of corporal. He was set up as the Nao Ban in 1967 until now.

ORA : outhen NOKHAM/Th 1-12-70

TO: Fritz Benson

Dec 2, 1970

From: Outhen NOKHAM (PAKSE)

Subject: Refugees survey at sithanedone area.

I wish you would forgive me in doing my survey too late. This is because of the transportation. For seeing the locations of the refugees, I've gone one or two places a day with the officers of the social welfare when they went to distribute the rice to the refugees in pakse area. Now I've seen all of the refugees locations in pakse, but I don't have any transportation to go to my survey myself. For waiting for my transportation. I decided to do my survey at sithanedone first because MR. John greekough sent his man to sithanedone to SEE the real number of the refugees who were from cambodia. I think this is a good way to wait for my transportation. Here below is the list of the refugees with their old and present location. Some of the coordinates I couldn't see in the map.

REFUGEES IN MUONG KHONG.

Pres. location.	Coordinates	old.location	coordinates	N of.F	N.of.p	Remark
B. Muong sene	WA 8558	B.THAPEUI	WA 8556	13	59	Camb.
B. Don KHAMAO	WA 8557	B.THAKAE		5	34	-:-
B. Don Long	WA 8653	B.THAPHO		12	56	-:-
B.DON KADEN	WA 8553	B.THAKASANG		2	4	-:-
B. Don SANE	WA 9074	B.Nong Hoi	WA 8976	27	184	-:-
B. Don SANE	-:-	B.SAPHANG	WA 9077	4	19	-:-
B. Muongkhong	WA 9361	B.Muong Moul	WA 9485	5	17	-:-

TOTAL: 68/374

NEW REFUGEE IN MUONG NAKHABOURY.

B.DON.SOMHONG	WA 8952	B.THA PONG	'Coordinates'	7	29	-:-
B.Don.loppady	WA 9151	B.tha hay		25	118	-:-
B.Don. chone	WA 8741	B.tha hay		3	21	-:-
B. thamakheb		B.thakae		5	17	-:-
B. kadane		-:-		11	52	-:-
B. nafang		-:-		14	126	-:-
B. song peui		-:-				
<u>TOTAL:</u>				<u>65 / 353</u>		'The list of these refugees are with chao M.nakhaboury

REFUGEE IN DANE BANKHONE

<u>Pres. Location</u>	<u>Coordinates</u>	<u>old location</u>	<u>coordinates</u>	<u>N.of.F</u>	<u>N.of.P</u>	<u>Remark</u>
Dane, B.khone	XA 0114	B.hangkho		7	39	Cambodian
B. Don sadam	XA 0541	-:-		3	20	-:-
B. Don.thollathi	WA 9547	B.thaseuami		17	92	-:-
				TOTAL:		27 / 151

OLD REFUGEES IN MUONG NAKHABOURY.

B. kinak	WA 9753	B. houakeng		20	88	cambodian
B. sollavieng	WA 8851	-:-		3	21	-:-
B.hatkikhhouay	WA 9948	-:-		9	49	These refugees
B. Don deua		-:-		1	7	'we didn't
B. kadane		-:-		4	23	support.
				TOTAL:		37 / 188

M. KHONG	68 families	374 persons.
DANE BAN KHONE	27 -:-	151 -:-
M. NAKHABOURYNEW	65 -:-	353 -:-
M. NAKHABOURYOLD	37 -:-	188 -:-

Grand total: 197/1066

ORA: Outhen NOKHAM/ Th 2-12-70

Subject: Present refugees and refugee location in Sithandone Province .

(I)- Present refugees in Muang Khong area:

Muang Khong area is consisted of altogether two main refugee location; Ban Muang Sene and Ban Donsanh- both East and West. Within each one there is no really a receipt barrack, The refugees have to stay with the villagers or relatives.

Especially at Donsanh, refugees are all coming from Muang Mounlapamok, tasseng Saphang such as : 1. Ban Nong Hoi
2. -"- Saphang Nua
3. -"- Saphang Tai

Most of them are now living in Ban Donsanh Tavantok and very few families living in Ban Donsanh Tavan Ok. Altogether there are now 79 families/419 people.

Military(far)	1 family	4 people
Fontionaire		
(a) Teacher	13	94
(b) Office	4	26
Police	6	36
Population	56	247
Monk		12
	<u>79 family</u>	<u>419 people</u>

Besides this there are refugees in Muang Sene coming irregularly. It is really hard to say whether they are refugees or not because they come and leave without having the administrator known about, whenever they want to. These people are Lao Cambodian from Donkhamou and originally from Ban Thake and some from Thapeusy. Reason is that because of bombing along the chain of mountain on the border along Xelaphao River. And this is still happening everyday now.

Subject: (I) Refugee locations in Khinak area.

Altogether there are about thirteenth refugee locations which take place in various villages either on the islands and the mainland such as Ban Sonlaviang(WA-9752), Don Sangphay(coords unknown), Nakasang(WA-9947), Khinak (WA-9653), Hatkhikhousei(WA-9947), Ban Bua(WA-9255), East Veunson(WA-9746), Naphang (coords unknown), Kadanh(WA-9654), Donfane(WA-8656), and Ban Xot(XA-2152). And the approximate total number is 43 families, 191 people.

By this time all these refugees are scattering in above various villages and some are in Pakse and Khong Island, working on the farm and as employee. Particularly at Ban Nakasang now, refugees are having really hard life for they have to share the room in some houses with the villagers and most of them are now living in the villagers' house and the villagers themselves have to go out and live in the farm house, just for the period of time until the harvest. However after the harvest these refugees are going to move to Ban Sonlaviang and live in the fifteen houses that are already built. And some of them are going to build a house themselves and live in this village for good. This is because there is available land for them, it is just outside the village, along the main road No. 15, to make a paddy field for growing crops next year, or the coming season.

Presently, most of refugee locations are now on the islands whichever are closed to their original villages. But the main ones that we are able to get to and as far as I have been through; are Ban Sonlaviang(WA-9752), Ban Nakasang(WA-9947) and Ban Hatkhikhousei(WA-9947); Throughout this area most of refugees are from Tasseng Kanchane(XA-3753), and Tasseng KengGnai(XA-5157); Muang Sien Pane; Khoueng Xieng Teng; Cambodia. Anyway these people are Lao by means that they have originally lived in this area since it belonged to Laos during the French conquest of Indochinese peninsula; but now they are cambodian by means of nationality because in past 30 years this area was given by French to Cambodia thus they are cambodian but they speak Lao and use the same costum.

(A) - Tasseng Kanchane (XA-3753)

- | | | |
|------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Ban HouaKeng | } | = 35 families / 180 people |
| 2. -"- Dontabeng | | |
| 3. -"- Gneune | | |

(B) - Tasseng KengGnai (XA-5157)

1. Ban Mouang (XA-5059) = 6 families / 6 people

(a) There are only 6 people in these 6 families because they all are the head families. And they all are now living in Ban Xot (XA-2152).

(b) Reasons that they are unable to bring their families with them are that because the R.C got in the village, Ban Mouang and tried to grab and take all men with them to be soldiers. Besides this they also took women and young girls to entertain them. Worst than that they also killed old man and baby that was sleeping in the bed by terroring up horribly. This was happening by the end of August. Thus these people just ran away and escaped directly to Laos.

Altogether there were seven people coming together through the forest but one guide stepped on the mine on the way and died. They have walked along from Ban Mouang to Ban Xot where they are living in now, in Khinak area, in about 4 nights trip, and they have arrived in Ban Xot since the fourth of September and presented themselves to the official of the Muang office in Khinak on September, 10th.

Politically, on this occasion I myself am not whether they really are refugees or the P.L in behind in case I think they possibly can be.

(II) Present refugees and refugee location in Khinak area.

(A) - Cambodian refugees are being supported.

- Present refugees in Khinak area are now classified into two types . One are those who had presented themselves to the official of the Muang office at Khinak and are being supported ever since they have arrived into Laos, on May 1970. All of them are cambodian nationality but Lao people. This group is consisted of 37 families, 185 people but all are scattering in various villages either on the islands and main land such as the list following:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Present location:</u>	<u>Coords:</u>	<u>family:</u>	<u>Individual :</u>
1.	Ban Sonlaviang	WA-9752	4	28
2.	-"- Donsangphay		ONE MONK	
3.	-"- Hatkhikhouei	WA-9947	6	28
4.	-"- Nakasang	WA-9947	10	52
5.	-"- Dua	WA-9255	1	7
6.	-"- East Veunason	WA-9746	2	5
7.	-"- Naphang	---	1	4
8.	-"- Kadarh	WA-9654	4 2	21
9.	-"- Donfane	WA-8656	1	7
10.	Muang Nakhaboury(Khinak)	WA-9653	6	28
11.	Muang Pakse	WB-8672	1	3
12.	Muang Khong	WA-9861	1	3
			<u>37</u>	<u>185</u>

- Secondly, there is also another group that are now living with the villagers and relatives on the island closed to their original villages such as Donfane Island, Don Hi Island, Donleppadi Island, Donsangphay Island, Don Long Island, and Donkhamacou Island, and so on that we do not about because they do not present themselves to the officers of the administration. Approximately there are about 350 people now on these island, all from Cambodia; Ban Thake, Thapeuay, Thapong, and Thahai.

Reasons for the flight are that because of bombing by jet everyday now. Otherwise, it is because the V.C and communist cambodian get into the village and ask for food, recruite soldier, and also take the young girls and women with them to entertain and sleep with. Therefore they escaped during the night time.

TO: Fritz Benson

Nov 27, 1970

FROM: Outhen NOKHAM (PAKSE)

SUBJECT: Refugees Report at Ban Don Kaden (WA-8553)

Ethnic Group: Cambodian: At Tasseng Don Than, M. Khong, K. Sithandon. These refugees moved from Ban Tha Kasang, T. Tha Peui, M. Tha Peui, K. Xieng Teng. Originally there were 32 families and about 205 persons in their old village, but they moved out to Ban Don Kaden only 2 families and 24.7 persons they moved out in the month of Sept 1970 in the night time.

Reason for moving: This area was occupied by the NVA too, but they didn't take rice from the villagers, and the villagers didn't pay the money to them. The NVA didn't stay for a long time in this area, they've just passed or sometimes stayed for one or two days only. The villagers had no problem about them, these two families moved out because they afraid of the bombing from the airplane, but there was no bombing in this village, just around it, and none of this village's people were killed, these two families are real Lao who had relation here at Don Kaden, so they decided to moved out to live with their relation.

Life in The Old Village, Ban Tha Kasang - Combodia: There is no camp of the combodian's soldier here at Ban Thakasang, so it's very easy for the NVA to penetrate in. The villager knew that this area was occupied by NVA by the meeting. The villagers remembered that it was in the month of July, and there was no meeting others than that time. In the meeting they said, "from now on this village was already accupied by us. NVA please do your own work, not worry about us, and don't be afraid of us. Please believe us what we said and help us what we wanted you to help if you wanted Chao Sihanou come back to our country." And they they gave Chao Sihanou's picture to all of the villagers, since that time the villagers had never gone to the meeting. The NVA passed this village once a week when they come to this area, the two or three of the families head had to go to send them to the other village as they wanted go to. In this village the villager had digged their own holes near their own house for hiding when the aiplane come. They didn't go out of the village in the day time because they ware afraid the airplane. The refugees who moved out told me that the villagers who didn't move wanted to move out too, but they deplored their rice which full of the farm and their cattle, and these villagers had no relations in Khong Iland because they were real combodian, so they decided to spend their rest of the lives there. They lived there without liveliness. Their livelihood was very hard during these days because they couldn't go fishing in the day at the river because of the airplane, they couldn't go out to buy or sell thing as usual in the other area. There is no school for their children because the teachers had moved out. There is no hospital in this area. They used both Lao and Combodia's money.

Life in The New Village as They Become Refugees: They grew no rice on the farm or Hay. They haven't built their own house yet. They've stayed with their relation at Ban Don Kaden. They planted to help their relation and the villager in Don Kaden harvest the rice as a labor.

with the wage they would support themselves untill the next rainy season come. They were supported by our RLG once when they arrived in the month of Sept 1970. These were told by Chan Nai a 30 years old man he was born here at Ban Don Kaden. At the age of 27 he move to Tha Kasang and got married there.

ORA/Outhen NOKHAM/ps:27-11-70

TO: Fritz Benson

Nov 27 , 1970

FROM: Outhen NOKHAM (PAKSE)

SUBJECT: Refugees Report At Ban Don Long (WA-8653), T. Don Than, M.khong
k. sithandone.

Ethnic Group: Cambodian:

Originally there were 27 families and about 137 persons in their old village, but they moved out to Ban Don Long only 18 families and 88 persons. They moved from Ban Thapho, T. thapeui, M. Thapeui, K. Xieng Teng. They moved out during the month of Sep 23, 1970, but 6 families and 32 persons have already got back to their old village, so now at Don Long there were only 12 families and 56 persons.

Reason for Moving: There was bombing in around this village, but none of the villagers were killed and they didn't like to be with the NVA because Ban Thapho was occupied by the NVA since the month of Jul 1970, didn't like to give them freely the money, didn't want them to take rice, so they decided to move away from them.

Reasons for Getting Back to The Old Village of the 6 Families:

About these 6 families who came back to their old village, the refugees told me that they are the real Cambodian who had no relation in Laos so it is very hard to live with the other that isn't their own relation and the bombing around this area isn't very hard as before, the last thing that they deplored is their property in their own village, so they decided to return to their old place.

Life under the N.V.A. in ban thapho, COMBODIA.

The N.V.A. penetrated this village at the month of July without fighting against the Cambodian soldiers because they heard that Thapeui were already occupied by them, so the N.V.A. took care of this village since that time. They told villagers to come to the meeting as the same as they do in other village such as THAPHEUI, and THAKAE. And the subject of the meeting is mostly the same they said: Don't worry very much about us, don't think that we come to disturb you, and don't be afraid of us, please think that we only come to help you, I don't want you to repay me anything for my helping, after we have a victory in all of this country it will belong to you not to us, we couldn't bring all of the Cambodia's land back to our country, we needed only one or two yard of your land to bury myself the refugees told me that the N.V.A. didn't interest in setting up a new Naiban, they let the old one continue his work, and they didn't discuss anything with the Naiban when they wanted to do something with the villagers. The villager have to fill them their kalong with the rice everytime they have to cook. They have to pay freely to Liane a month to the N.V.A. in this village. The villagers have to go to the meeting once month. The N.V.A. didn't stay for a long time in one place they always travel from village to another in this Tasseng. And when they travelled, two or three of the families head have to go to see them off with handing them everything that they wanted to take with them. The villagers in this village do like this all time in staying with them. They have to get into the hole as soon as they heard

the noise of the airplane because they were afraid of bombing. Their children haven't attended school since the N.V.A. penetrated this village. No hospital they used both Lao and Cambodia's money, they usually come to buy or sell things in Laos at Mouang KHONG market. They encouraged the villagers to grow more rice and more vegetables. And they sometimes helped the people work on the farm and the garden. This area Ban THAPHO, the N.V.A. and the red Cambodians penetrated in together, there was no P.L. come to this area.

Life in their old village, Ban THAPHO, Cambodia:

Half of the villagers in this village came from Laos, mostly came from DON Hong, and Don chon. Here at THAPHO it is very easy to find food, and it was a very fertile land. The people like to go hunting and fishing. And the people from Laos sometime went hunting there before this area were occupied by the N.V.A. they villagers grow rice on their farm and their Hay, and they raise cattle.

Life in the New village when they became refugees.

Here at Ban Don Long someone stayed in the houses of their own relations, someone stayed in the cabin in the farm. They haven't built their own house yet, they haven't grown rice on the farm or Hay yet because of coming too late. They've been supported once by our R.I.G. They told me that they will stay here until there is peace in their Native land. These told me by MR THONG a 27 years old man. he was born here at Don Long and moved to Cambodia to Ban THAPHO in 1967 to find a new land to grow rice, and he just became Cambodian last year in 1967.

ORA; Outhen NOKHAM/PTH 30-11-70

TO: Fritz Benson

Nov 27, 1970

FROM: Outhen NOKHAM (PAKSE)

SUBJECT: Refugees Report at Ban Khone (XA-0114)

Ethnic Group: Cambodian:

At Ban Don Sadam (XA-0541), T. Ban Khone, Dane Ban Khone, K. Sithandone. These refugees moved from Ban Hangkho, T. Thahay, M. Thapeut, K. Xieng Teng. Originally there were 28 families and 137 persons in their old village. They've moved out 10 families and 59 persons. 3 families and 20 persons were living at Ban Don Sadam, and the rest 7 families and 39 persons were living at Ban Khone now. They moved out in the month of Sept. 1970. They moved out by boat in the night time.

Reason for Moving: There were bombing around this area. The NVA took rice from them, they recruited soldiers. The people have to pay them money. These villagers couldn't stay longer with the fear, so they decided to moved out.

Life Under The NVA in Ban Hang Kho. Cambodia: There is no camp of the Cambodia's soldier here at Ban Hang Kho before. The villagers didn't know any thing about the situation of their own country until the month of July, 1970 at that time they've seen 7 Vietnamese's soldiers penetrated in their village, and that time they were called to the meeting by these 7 soldiers. At the meeting they knew right away that their village now were occupied by the NVA already because these villagers were told by them that, "we're the NVA we came to help Chao Sihanou fighting against our enemy. Do you know that our father Chaosihanou has already fled to the other country, and can not get back if we couldn't rid our enemy off from our country, do you all want him to come back if you do, please help us as you can. We thought that it wasn't very hard for you to do as we suggested. Your duties are believing us as we told growing more rice and vegetable as you can, for young boys and girls, your duties are to be the soldier, we will teach you about the soldiers' lesson by ourselves. If you all do as we suggested I think that our father Chao Sihanou could come back sooner" After the meeting they gave the picture of Chaosihanou to all the villagers who came to the meeting, and then go away to Ban Thahay by three of the families' head went to see them off at Thahay. They came back again in the month of August, at this time they began to recruite soldier. That time they could recruite 10 of the young men, and these 10 young men were trained in their own village Ban Hang Kho. And now they were still living there. The villagers have to pay them 20 liene per month. They have to give rice of 7-8 kilo per month to the NVA. The 7-8 kilo of rice they didn't take up one time. They took every time that the villagers cooked. The villagers have to take the rice out for them, for 1/4 of the rice they would have eaten themselves. The rice they have taken each time they called "Khao Kam" (the rice which take up with one hand). With the rice that they have collected from every houses, the villager have to bring to every place they wanted to go in this Tasseng. There was no bombing in this village, out there was around this and some time very near this village, none of the villagers were killed, there's no association. The villagers couldn't go out by

boat or by walking in the day time because they were afraid of the airplane, so it's very hard to look for their food.

Life in Their Old Village, Ban Hang Kho. Cambodia:

The land in this area was very fertile, most of the villagers are farmers. When this area wasn't occupied by the NVA, it was very easy to find food. They could go hunting and fishing easily without the fear of bombing. They said that it's widely different than now we couldn't go out in the day. Before this area were occupied there was a school here, but none of hospital here. When this area was occupied there's no teacher to teach because they've moved out. Some of these villagers moved from Ban Khone and Don Sadam to look for a new land there and became Cambodian after three year in this area.

Life in The New Village, Ban Khone & Dan Sadam Laos:

They've lived in their relation's house they haven't built their own house yet. They haven't been supported yet. They feed themselves by begging from the villagers in this area (I mean the refugees who had no relation). The refugees who had no relation they've stay in the cabin in the farm of this area. These were told me by Mr. Kimtong a 28 years man.

ORA/Outhen NOKHAM/ps:27-11-70

TO: Fritz Benson

Nov 30 1970

FROM: Outhen NOKHAM (PAKSE)

SUBJECT: Refugees Report at Ban Loppady (WA-9151) T. Loppady, M. Nakhaby, KS Sithandone.

Ethnic Group: Cambodian

These refugees moved from Ban Thahay, T. Thahay, M. Thapei, K. Xieng Teng. Originally there were 34 families 173 persons in their old village. They have moved out to 32 families and 167 persons, three families and 21 persons lived at Ban Don Chen, and 4 families with 28 persons had already got back to their old village, so there were now at Ban Loppady only 25 families and 118 persons. They moved out in the month of Sep 1970.

Reason for Moving: In the month of Jul the NVA penetrated this village. They took rice from the villagers, the villagers have to pay freely 20 Liane per month, they recruited soldiers, and there was bombing by the airplane in this area, so the villagers decided to move out to the place area.

Life Under The NVA in Ban Thahay, Cambodia: The people in this village! who had kept Chao Sihanou's picture were always praised by the NVA when they first came into this village. They propagated that "the people who had kept the picture of Chao Sihanou were the patriots, and! the other who didn't have we will give you later, I wish you would keep it as the same as to keep your life. Please think that he (Chao Sihanou) is our old father we must worship in him as a buddha, and we wish you too help us to fight against our enemy, to bring our father back sooner. Please grow more rice and more vegetable to support us and our army in this area." and then they gave the villager the picture of Chao Sihanou. After that they went away, and came back in the early of August. At this time they began to recruit soldiers, after they had enough men they trained them about the soldiers' lesson in this village Ban Thahay, they took the rice from the villager. The way they took rice is the same as they do in the Thapeui area. They have to pay 20 Liane per month of the NVA the villagers have to go to send them with everything that they have taken with them to the place they wanted to go. In the day time they couldn't go anywhere because they were afraid of the airplane. Before they moved there was a very hard bombing around this area. The villagers have been living in the hole for five days, so in the next day when the bombing was not so hard they moved out by boat in the night time to Ban Loppady. There was no school when this area was occupied by the NVA there is no hospital. They used both Lao and Cambodia's money.

Life In Their Old Village. At Ban Thahay: Their livelihood in this area is growing the rice on farm and Hay, go hunting in the wood near by this village, go hunting. The refugees told me that it was very easy to find food in this area. Mostly of the refugees came from Laos, Ban Loppady, they moved there because here at Ban Loppady hadn't enough land to do the farming, so they moved to Ban The Hay to find the new land the

They moved to Tha Hay at the same time as the truck's war, after living there for three year they became the cambodian because the government of cambodia did the census at that time.

Life in The New Village at Ban Loppdy: They've been with their old relation here at Ban Loppdy. They haven't grown rice yet because they! came to late for the rainy season. They've been supported two time 1 by Cambodia's government and two by our RLG.

These were told me by the head of the group Mr. Chane, he's 28 years old.

ORA;Outhan NOKHAM/ps:30-11-70

TO: Fritz Benson

30 Nov 1970

FROM: Outhen NOKHAM (PAKSE)

SUBJECT: Refugees Report at Ban Thollathi (WA-9547) T. Don Deth,
Dane Ban Khone, K. Sithandene.

Ethnic Group: Cambodian.

These refugees were from Ban Thaseuami, T. Thahay, M. Thapsui, K. Xieng Teng. In their old village there were 33 families and 189 persons. They moved out to Ban Thollathi 32 families and 182 persons, but 15 families and 90 persons have already moved back to their old village; now there were only 17 families and 92 persons in Ban Thollathi.

Reason for Moving: In the month of Sep 1970, during the 1st 5th of Sept there was very hard bombing in this area, not in side, but around this village, so they decided to moved out without fearing of the NVA who had taken care of this village since July 1970, but this time there was no NVA in this village because they've already moved out because they knew that the airplane will come to bomb this area, so villager took this occassion to moved out.

Life Under The NVA in Ban Thaseua Mi, Cambodia: These villagers have! been with the NVA for three months, from July to September. During these three months the villagers couldn't go very far from the village because of the bombing. They couldn't go fishing as they have ever gibe because the NVA told them that it would be more safe if the villagers stayed near their own house, it would be easy to get into the holes when the airplane come. The villagers have to give them 20 Liane and 5-6 kilos of rice to the NVA each month. And with these rice the villagers have to go to send them every where they wanted to go, but they've gone in the nihgt time only some of the rice in their farm were destroyed by the bombing by the airplanes. Some of their cattle were killed by the airplane, the refugees told me that their cattle such as buffaloes and oxma were afraid of the bombing too, the would get into the under of the heuse as soon as they heard the noice of the airplane. It's very pity to see their livestock when the airplane come, wether that airplane came to bomb or not they would get into the lunder of the house rightaway. These villagers have to go to the meeting two times a month. The subject of the meeting is always the same one, they said "we're the soldier of North Vuetbanesem we were sent here for helping your country that were bothering by your enemy. We wanted you to believe us and help us as you can, told us if you saw the enemy, you can do every thing that wasn't out of your country's law, but you have to support us for our helping. The thing that we wanted you to support us is; giving us 20 Kian per month, dividing us some of the rice that you will cook for your own family, we will took it at the end of every month, we think that these won't be your hard problem, please think that how much you pay that mean how much you have helped your own country. The last thing we wanted you to do is growing more rice in the next season." the meeting always last two or three hours. After they propogated they told the villagers the story. The story is always about their victory in fighting in South Vietnam and in Laos.

Reason for Moving Back of The 15 Families and 9 persons: After living here for 15 days these refugees decided to move back because the deplored their cattle and their rice which full of their farm, and because of these refugees are real cambodian who had no relation here at Ban Thollahi. They've stayed in the cabin in the farm of Ban Thoillahi's farmers. They were already supported once by their own government, but it wasn't enough for them because they haven't done nothing to support themselves because of this cause and the bombing in this area wasn't very hard as before, they moved back. Before moving they told the Tasseng That " It's better to die in their own village with their farm and cattle than die in the other area".

Life in Their Old Village Ban Thaseuami, Cambodia: The villagers spent all their lifes in doing their farms and Hay. Go hunting and fishing, every one had enough land for their own. There was a school here, but no hospital before this area was occupied by the NVA. They speak both Lao and Cambodia's languages, and used both Lao and Cambodia's many in this area. These persons were supported two time first by the Cambodia's government and the second by our LRG's Social Welfare.

Life in The New Village at Ban Thollathi, Laos! They haven't built their own house yet. They have been living with their old relation here at Ban Thollahi. They haven't grow rice land vegetale in this area because they came to late for the rainy season. These were told me by Mr. Phom, a 53 years old man. He's now the head of the group of these refugees.

ORA/Outhen NOKHAM/ps:30-11-70

TO: Frit enson.

30-11-70

From. Outhen NOKHAM. (PAKSE)

Subject: Refugees report from Ban THA PONG, Tasseng Tha Hai M. Tha Peui
kh. xieng teng,

ETHNIC GROUP: CAMBODIAN

Originally this village is a small village there were only 7 families and 29 persons, all of them moved out to Ban Don somhong (WA 8952) Tasseng DONTAN, M. NAKHABURY, KH.SITHANDON. They moved out in 13-9-1970 they moved directly to DonSOMHONG in the night time by boat.

Reason for moving: This village is a small one there is no cambodia's soldiers here, so there's no problem for the N.V.A. to take over it. The N.V.A. came in this village in the month of August 1970. The people moved out because of the bombing. There was bombing around this area, but none of the villagers were killed, they have to keep in the hole as soon as the airplane came. They couldn't go far away from their house in the day time because of the airplane, and these refugees had their relation here at Ban Don SOMHONG, SO they decided to move out to live with their relation until there was no bombing in their old village.

Life under N.V.A. in Ban THAPONG Cambodia. August in the month of the coming of the N.V.A. At the first day of coming in, they began their work by calling the villager to come to the meeting, when the people come altogether, first they gave CHAO SIHANOU'S picture to all of the villagers. They told the villagers that they had a new boss now, they told the villagers not to move out of the village in the day time because if they go out at the same time as the airplane come there will be danger for them, and told the villager to grow more rice and more vegetable. They didn't take rice from this village. The villagers didn't have to pay freely money as the same as the other village had done. The N.V.A. always pass this village every week with 6-7 persons together, when they came to this village, the villagers have to go to send them to the place they wanted to go to. The N.V.A. who came to this area didn't know cambodia's language. They had one man with them to translate their language to the villager. The villagers in this village couldn't go out to their farm during the day time. There was no fighting in this area, there was no assassination, there was no school and hospital because this is a small village. They used Lao and cambodia's money.

THE story of the villager in this village THAPONG. They formerly moved from Ban Don SOMHONG. They moved to THAPONG in 1935. There is no house in THAPONG before. These villagers told me that they didn't know that this village is cambodia, so they burned the forest and do the farming there, then in 1946 the government of cambodia do the census so they became cambodian at that time. The Law of this area is the villager must speak cambodia's language during 2 years in cambodia, if not they (villagers) must be fined so these refugees could speak cambodia's language very well.

Life in their old village at Ban THAPONG. Before this area were occupied by the N.V.A. They were very easily in finding food such as fishing and hunting, there were a lot of wild animal in the wood around this village. They do the faming and Hay. They also raise the cattle in this village. They said that the land in this area were very Fertile, and they haven't harvested their crops yet for this season. They said that they really deplored their harvest.

Life in the New villages, at Ban Done. They haven't built their own house, they've stayed with their relation, and they didn't gro any thing yet, they were suported by our RIG social welfare once in the month of september. These were told by Nai MEUN a 52 years old man, he became a monk at the age of 25. He had been the French's soldier at the age of 27. He had been the soldier for 6 month.

ORA :Outhen NOKHAM/Th 1-12-70

TO: Fritz Benson

NOV 30-11-70

From: Outhen NOKHAM (PAKSE)

Subject: Refugees Report in Muong WAKHABURY.
sithandone provinces. (ambodian)

ETHNIC GROUP Cambodian.

These are old refugees who moved in Muong Nakhaburu on 20 April 1970. We finished supporting them already. Originally there were 37 families and 188 persons. They moved out all of them to muong Nakhabury. They are now living in Ban kinak 20 families and 88 persons, Ban Hatki khouoy 9 families and 49 persons. Ban kadan 4 families 23 persons Ban Deua 1 familie 7 persons Ban sollavieng 3 families 21 persons. They moved from Ban Hua keng.

Reason for moving : In April 18-1970. The N.V.A and red cambodian come to fight xienteng area. That time the soldiers of the cambodia's government couldn't resist them. The villager in Ban Hua keng, Tasseng kane CHANG, Muong sene pang, kh.xieng Teng, heard the news that their soldiers couldn't resist the N.V.A plus the red cambodian, they all decided to move out under the control of MR KHAMPHANH Naá ban of Ban Hua keng. They moved out in April-20 1970 to Mouang NAKHABURY. They have never been with the N.V.A and the red cambodian.

Life in their old village and the story of the villagers in Ban HUAKENG Camb. Almost all of these villager were formerly from Laos Ban Hat, and Ban Houay. They moved to Cambodia because there wasn't enough land here in their old village, so they decided to move to cambodia to look for a new land to do the farming there at Ban Hua keng, after spending three years there, they became the cambodians because that time the government of cambodia do the census. Their livelihood is doing the farm and Hay. They like to go hunting and fishing, there was some primary school and a hospital in this area. They used both Lao and cambodia's money.

Life in the new village in Laos: Some refugees had built their own house in the farm of their companions' relations. (Mean the refugees who had no relation here) But some of the refugees haven't built their own house they stayed with their relation's house. These refugees help the farmer in this area do the farming because the farm's owner give them the pecmision that they will divide them some of the rice after they finished havesting. During these days they go fishing in the Mekong with the fishes they've caught they sell in the market at kinak.

The biography of Nao Ban, Ban Huakeng. His name is THAO KHAMPHANE, he is 42-years old, he had never been soldiers. He become a month at the age of 21-27. He was set up as Nao Ban in 1952 until now.

ORA :Outhen NOKHAM/ Th 30-11-70

TO: Fritz Benson

Dec 2, 1970

FROM: Outhen NOKHAM (PAKSE)

SUBJECT: Refugees Report at Ban Muong Sene, T. Muong Sene, M. Khong K. Sithandone. (WA-8558).

Ethnic Group: Cambodian:

These refugees were from Ban Tha Peui (WA-8456), T. Tha Peui, M. Tha Peui, K. Xieng Teng, (Cambodian). Originally there were about 100 families in this village, they moved to Ban Muong Sene only 13 families and 59 persons, but they moved two time. The first time in July 12, 1970 there were 2 families and 16 persons. these two families were already supported two time. (First by Cambodia's government during the month of August and second from our RLG during the month of Sept) and the second group moved in the month of Sept 1970, so they were only supported once by our RLG during the month of Sept/1970.

Reason for Moving: During the month of July 1970 the NVA penetrated this village and took care of the villagers since. They took rice from the villagers. They recruited soldiers. The villagers had to pay them 1 Liane of Cambodia's money that cost 5 kip perday or 30 Liane per month. If someone didn't have any Cambodia's money to pay, they can pay by Lao's money which they charged 100 kip per month. And the villagers in this village were afraid of bombing by the airplane because there was some bombing around this area, so they decided to moved out.

The Way They (NVA) penetrated the village: Before they got into the village the NVA have written a letter to the head of the Cambodia's soldiers in Ban The Peui in the letter they said " now all of the provinces in Cambodia except Phanompen were already occupied by us NVA and right now we have one battalion here around you. Will you fight against us? If you won't we want you to give us all of the weapons you were having now, if not I'll fight this area in the next few day". When the Cambodia's soldiers received the letter they were afraid and all of the higher rank soldiers moved out right away, there were still there only the lower rank so they were defeated easily, that mean this area is under the NVA since. The refugees told me that the real number of the NVA that come into Ban Tha Peui was only six soldiers, but the firs two months there wasn't any red Cambodian, there were only real NVA.

The first day of Coming in the village they (NVA) told the villagers to come to the meeting at 7 PM. at the meeting, before they propagated they told the villagers to sing the national song infront of Chao Sihanou's picture, after that, they began their propaganda, they said "don't be afraid of us and escapt from us, we unly come to help you, please help us to rid the emperor of America off from our three countries, there was Cambodian, Vietnam, and Laos. Do you realize that how much we wanted to help you, we have to walk for a very long

distance to come to help you, how difficult we are? we have to walk from North Vietnam to come here at your country, we don't want you to repay us for our helping. The only one thing we need from you all is to help us rid our enemy off. How quickly we rid our enemy off that mean our father Chao Sihanou will have an occasion to come into our country sooner. About your work on your own farm and garden we wish you to continue your work, and we may help you if we have a good occasion" the villager in this village told me that they've never seen the north Vietnamese soldier come in the village more than six persons, and they've never seen the red Cambodian during the first two month.

The Way They Took Rice from The Villagers: They didn't take rice directly, they have one kalong (gasoline container) for every houses, and then when the villager will cook their rice, with the rice they've already measured for eating their own they have to take out 1/4 of the rice. For Example: a 4 persons' family usually eat 4 cans of rice, so they measured 4 cans, but with 4 cans of rice the villager had to take out one can to fill in the kalong which the NVA had given to them. The villagers did like this every time they cooked, and the NVA always come to take the rice in their kalongs at the end of every month.

Taxation from The Villagers: When the villagers sold their own cattle such as buffaloes, and oxen they had to pay 50 Liane for each cattle to the NVA, and so is the ox cart of rice they had to pay 5 Liane too when they sold a cart of rice. The villagers had to pay freely 1 Liane to the NVA for each day or 30 Liane per month, but for the villagers who had no Cambodia money they could pay by Lao money 100 Kip per month (1 Liane = 5 Kip). There were still some shops here at Ban Tha Peui, but there wasn't many thing to sell because it was very difficult to go to buy some merchandise from the other places.

The Way They Recruited Soldiers: Before they recruited they have a meeting and called all of the young boys in the village to come, and then told them about the duty of the young boys for their country, and told them that they will pay them with a very good salary, but the salary will be paid after we have peace, your money won't be lose unless one Liane, and we will help you to teach about the soldier's lesson. We don't thing that you all will refuse to help our country".

So the young boys had no way to choose so they become soldiers and they were trained about the soldiers' lesson in their own village. They also sent 3 men and two girls to go to study at Xieng Teng for 15 days, the subject that they've studied is about the propaganda. After they finished they come back to their own village and begins their work as the same they were trained.

The Coming of The Red Cambodian Soldiers: The North Vietnamese's Soldiers and the red cambodian soldiers didn't come in this village together as I tell you first. The NVA came in during the month of July 1970 these not included with red cambodian soldiers, the month of September was the month that the red cambodians' soldiers came into this village, the first day of coming in, they called the villager to come to the meeting. At the meeting they said "we are communism of cambodian, we fight for Mr. Kio Somphone (this man the refugee told me that he was already killed because he was a communism), about Chao Sihanou he is only our brother, and now every provinces were occupied by us except Phanomphen, we want to tell you about these NVA they are not our boss they were only our servant who were waiting to help us, so all of you don't be afraid of them and don't do as they told, every thing about our counrty are depend on us "ccommunist," nor on NVA, so from now on you were all our people please help us and do everything for us." the refugees told me that after they heard that they really hated the communism, but they couldn't say or do any thing against them, so they begins to look for the way to moved out because they don't like communism.

Life Under The Red Cambodian Soldiers: During the beginning of the month of September that is the time that the villagers have been living with communism. They (the red cambodian) didn't act like the NVA they canceled all of the program that the NVA had settled. They had set up a new Nai Ban, they didn't take rice from the villagers, they didn't have taxation, but about the recruited the soldier at remain the same. They helped people do their work, they lived with the people in the day time and go away to live in the wood during the night time. The two houses of the villagers have to supports one of the red soldier every time they (Villager) have break-fast, lunch and dinner they had to call the soldier to come to eat with, and the red soldier do everything to kep these two houses. The refugees spent only several day with them because the villagers have a good occassion to moved, so they moved out to Ban Muong Sene in the middle of September. They moved to Muong Sene directly by boat.

The Story of Ban Tha Peui and The Villagers: Ban Tha Peui located at the border of cambodia and laos it is the south of Done Khamao (laos) and Done Long we can see the house and the tree along the Mekong at Tha Peui area if we stood at the bank of Mekong river at Muong sene by our sight. The villager in Ban Tha Peui formerly came from Ban Muong Sene, Khamao in the last 27 years that time this area was occupied by Thai army so when they (Thai) moved out (and this time the French moved out from indecine too), From this area. The people around Tha Peui such as Khamao and Muong Sene who hadn't enough land to grow rice so they moved to Tha Peui to find the new land to grow rice. After spending three year in this area. The government of the Cambodia do the census so these people become the Cambodisns since, and now when they become refugees they were living with their relation here. They didn't their own house yet.

Life in Their Old Village: They grow rice on their farm and hay, growing the vegetable along the bank of the Mekong river, they like to go hunting in the wood around tha peui, because there was many wild animal in this area, and go fishing easily in Mekong river. Before the NVA penetrated this area there were school, hospital in this village, but after it was occupied there wasn't any more. They can use both Lao and Cambodia's money in this area. They can speak Lao very well.

Life When They Become refugees in Muong Sene: They didn't do anything in this area because they come too late for the farming season, no children attended school here. They've already supported two time, first by Cambodia and second by our RLG these were told me by Mr. Soy a 55 years old, he was born in Ban Khamao, he moved in Tha Peui 2 years before Thai army moved out.

ORA/Outhen NOKHAM/ps:2-12-70

TO : Fritz Benson

DEC 2-12-70

From: Outhen NOKHAM (PAKSE)

Subject: Refugees report at Ban KHAMAO (WA 8557) T. Muong sene, Muong, khong khueng sithandone.

ETHNIC GROUP. Cambodian

Originally they moved from Ban THAKae T. THAPEUI, M. THAPEUI KHUENG Xieng Teng . At their old village there were 37 families and about 178 persons, they moved out only 27 families and 132 persons. They moved out in the month of september 1970 . They moved out in the night time by boat to Ban Don KHAMAO and lived over there since.

Reason for moving: They don't like to live with N.V.A. and there were bombing around this area the last time of bombing destroyed 15 houses of the villagers, but none of the villagers were killed. The N.V.A. took rice there had no assassination in this area, the villager in this village have to pay freely 1 Liane a day to the N.V.A. too. They also recruited soldiers, with the fear of bombing and the hate of N.V.A. the villagers decided to moved out.

Life under the NVA in Cambodia: This area were occupied easily by N.V.A after they had occupied THAPEUI. They came in without fighting against the cambodia's soldiers because there was no more soldier in this area. The first day of coming in they called the villagers to come to the meeting, when all of the villagers come they began their propaganda " Good evening our people, we are very glad to see you all here today, and we have good news for you that news is from now on this village must be take care by us, we are the men of CHAO SIHANOU we come to fight for the coming of our father CHAO SIHANOU and we wanted you to help us to fight against our enemy the emperor of America. They way for the young men to help us is to be the soldier, the old men and ladies can help us by growing more rice and raising more cattle, that is a very good way. We wish you to believe us and help us every thing as you can". During the first month they didn't took rice from the villagers, and the villagers didn't pay money to the N.V.A this month, the second month they began to take rice, the way they took rice is the same as Ban THAPEUI, and the people have to pay freely 1 Liane a day. The refugees told me that the P.L. came to this area too, they came once a month with two or three persons came together they (PL) told the villager not to move to khong I land because this area will be fought by them during this winter, and they told people about their own story. The story is about the beginning of setting up the P.L. army here is the story that they told the villager:

They formerly set up their army by their empty hand at first they come into wat and the monk gave them a lot of "KHAO TOM" (soff-boiled rice) and with the KHAO TOM they used as the weapon (they handed one of the end of KHAO TOM and let the other end out of the hand, it look like the gun, if some one didn't look toward it carefully they will think that it's a gun) and then went to plunder the gun from from America's soldier in xieng khouang area and they could get a lot of weapons that time, so their army were begining bigger." To end their story they said, with our courage we can build our army not with the modern weapons, so we wish you all imitate us." About the meeting, in this area there was three kinds.

1 :The villagers have to go to the meeting 6 times a month.

2 : The chief of Tasseng have to go to the meeting 2 time a month, and 3. The chaomaouang have to go to the meeting once a month. The subject of the meeting is to encourage the villagers to help them, and they explained about their purpose in taxation and taking the rice from the villagers they said " Everything we've had from you, we didn't keep them in our own pockets, we used them as to support our army to make them stronger, if they weren't supported by us they would be weaker than usual and couldn't help us to fight against our enemy, we don't think that you all deplored about the things that you've lost , please think that the thing you've lost was one way to help your own country." They encouraged the villagers to grow more rice too. The subject of the meeting is always like this. The refugees told me that it was a very hard life to stay in their old village, they couldn't go out from their houses to their farm or their Hay this is because of the airplane, they have to get into the hole as soon as they heard the noise of the airplane even that airplane comes to bomb or not, they have to moved out of their own village to prevent their own life even their crops were full on their own farm.

There was no school, no hospital since the N.V.A. penetrated this village because of there was no teacher, Mostly of the villager in this village came from Laos, they could speak Lao very well some of the refugees couldn't speak Cambodian's Language, these villagers come to buy or sell things in Laos. They used both Lao and Cambodian's money in this area.

Life in their old village: They grew rice and raised cattle, they go hunting and fishing." Ban THAKAE is a fertile land it was very hard to find the other land as fertile as this one" this is the word from the refugees from Ban THAKAE.

Life in the new village as they become refugees: They didn't build their own houses, they've just living with their old relation here at Don Khamao. They haven't grown rice or the other crops yet because they came to late. They've been supported by our RLD social welfare in the month of September 1970 only one time, these were told by Mr. Sing a 67 years man, the refugees from tha Khae.

ORA/Outhen NOKHAM/th:2-12-70

TO : Fritz Benson

DEC 2-12-70

From: Orthen NOKHAM (PAKSE)

Subject: Refugees report in Muong NAKHABURY.

ETHNIC GROUP: Cambodian.

These refugees originally came from Ban khae, T. sene pang, M. senepang, KH. xieng Teng, cambodia. In their old village there were 140 families and 1150 persons. They moved out 30 families and 195 persons. They first moved to Muong NAKHABOURY in october 13-1970 and the CHAO Muong of NAKHABOURY do the fist of them, but now 14 families and 126 persons moved to Muong Moulapamok area they lived in Ban NaFang, and Ban song peui, but they were still under the control of CHAO Muong NAKHABOURY. The rest 16 families and 69 persons were living in M. NAKHABOURY. They lived in Ban THAMAKHEB 5 families and 17 persons, in Ban KADAN 11 families and 52 persons. They moved out at 6am. of 13 october 1970 by walking to Ban PA, T. Ban Boung, M. KHONG, KH. SITHANDONE. BanPA is the village of "KHA" The villagers of Ban PA didn't want them to stay in their village because they were afraid of bombing. so these refugees have to moved out through Muong NAKHABOURY.

Reason for moving. This area were bombing very hard by the airplane, there was assassination, it was very difficult to find food during that time because the villagers couldn't go out very far from their village, so they decided to moved out.

Life under the NVA and Red soldier, at B. KHAE, Cambodia. There was no fighting in this area when the NVA penetrated in this village because there was no soldier camp herein B. KHAE. The first day there was only 6-7 of NVA There was none of the red camb. They penetrated this village in June -9- 1970 The first day of coming in the called the villagers to come to the meeting. when all of the villagers come to the meeting together. They distributed CHAO SIHANOU's picture to all of the villagers, and then they began their propaganda. Here is their propaganda for this village:

From now on we have a right to take care of this village. you all must be under our control. We think that all of you know this man who appear in this picture very well, and we think so that you all know what was matter with him without our explanation. We came here because of him, we came to help him to rid his enemy out of his country. How quickly we could rid our enemy off from our county that mean how sooner he could come to stay with us in our county. We think that you all wanted him to come back, if you wanted him to come back please help us and believe us what we suggested, and the first think that we wanted you todo is growing more rice for the next rainy season." When they finished their propaganda they've always told story about their victory in fighting. They (NVA) didn't take rice from the villager in this area, and the villagers didn't pay them any money. They haven't recruited the soldiers during the first month, there was no assassination during this time. The second month the 10 soldiers of red cambodians appeared in this village. About these 10 red cambodian the refugees told me that 8 of them were "KHA" and

the rest two were real cambodian. For "Kha" they don't tell any thing to the village even the villagers asked them "where were you from?" they always answer "we don't know?" every time they (red cambodian) came into the village, in the day time they stay with the villagers eating and drinking with the village and help the villagers working, in the night time they went away. They didn't stay with the villager for a long time only one or two days, and they always come once a week. During this time the villager didn't see any of NVA. There was bombing in around this area, but none of the villagers were killed. The refugees told me that there were a lot of their buffaloes and their oxen were killed by the bombing. There was assassination during this area were occupied by the red cambodian. The refugees told me that 12 of the villagers were killed by the red cambodian's soldier their names are: 1- Thao Sy, 2- Thao Kou, 3- Thao Phou, 4- Thao Toum, 5- Thao Som, 6- Thao Ouan, 7- Thao Tha 8- Thao Khong, 9- Thao Pang 10- Thao Mok, 11- Thao Cheum 12- Thao Chanh. The reason for killing them is that these villagers were accused that they are the spies of the cambodia's government. They didn't kill them all together one time. They kill one person always every time they came into this village. They recruited 10 soldiers here in this village, they didn't take rice or anything from the villager during the time that they (Red) have been in this area. There wasn't any school and hospital, there wasn't no shop and market at all in this area. They used only the cambodia's money.

Life in Their Old Village, Ban Khae, Cambodia: There had no Lao people in this village. They are all Cambodian lived together, but these villagers could speak Lao very well. I asked them that why do they speak Lao very well? The answered that they could speak Lao because they always go buy and sell ting with Lao people in Muong Sene Pang. There are many Lao people in Muong Senepang, but these villager were forbidden not to speak Lao since 1968. If they heard who speak Lao they will fine the first time 50 Liane, the second 100 Liane, and the third take him to the jail. In their own village they grow rice on the farm and hay. They like to go hunting and fishing they said that it was very easy to look for the food in their own village before it was occupied.

Life in The New Village as They Became Refugees: They didn't built their own houses yet. Their resident now are the cabin of the farmer in Ban Kadane and Ban Tha Makheb. They haven't been supported yet because they've just came inl

The Geography of Nai Ban: Mr. Chane is the Nai Ban of Ban Khae. He is 38 years old. He became a monk at the age of 21-28, had never been soldier. He was set up as Nai Ban by the government of Cambodia in 1957 until now.